

EXPOSED FACES FOR DECOMPOSABLE POSITIVE LINEAR MAPS ARISING FROM COMPLETELY POSITIVE MAPS

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ABSTRACT. Let D be a space of $2 \times n$ matrices. Then the face of the cone of all completely positive maps from M_2 into M_n given by D is an exposed face of the bigger cone of all decomposable positive linear maps if and only if the set of all rank one matrices in D forms a subspace of D together with zero and D^\perp is spanned by rank one matrices.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let M_n be the C^* -algebra of all $n \times n$ matrices over the complex field, and $\mathbb{P}_1[M_m, M_n]$ the cone of all positive linear maps from M_m into M_n . The cone \mathbb{P}_1 is very important in the recent development of entanglement theory in quantum physics, and plays crucial role to distinguish entangled states from separable ones. Nevertheless, the whole convex structures of the cone \mathbb{P}_1 is extremely complicated, and far from being completely understood. In the case of $m = n = 2$, all extreme points of the convex set of all unital positive linear maps were found by Størmer [19], and the whole facial structures of the cone \mathbb{P}_1 has been characterized in [4]. See also [13]. On the other hand, Yopp and Hill [23] showed that the elementary maps

$$\phi_V : X \mapsto V^* X V, \quad \phi^V : X \mapsto V^* X^t V,$$

where V is an $m \times n$ matrix, generate extremal rays in the cone \mathbb{P}_1 , and they are exposed if the rank of V is one or full. Recently, Marciniak [16] showed that those maps generate exposed extremal rays, in general.

The cone \mathbb{P}_1 has the subcone, denoted by \mathbb{D} , consisting of all decomposable positive linear maps which are, by definition, the sums of completely positive linear maps and completely copositive linear maps. In the case of $m = 2$, it was shown by Woronowicz [22] that \mathbb{P}_1 coincides with \mathbb{D} if and only if $n \leq 3$. Note that the map ϕ_V generates an extremal ray of the cone \mathbb{CP} of all completely positive linear maps, and every map which generates an extremal ray of the cone \mathbb{CP} is in this form.

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Therefore, the above mentioned results tell us that every extremal ray of the cone \mathbb{CP} is an exposed extremal ray of the much bigger cone \mathbb{P}_1 .

Recall that every completely positive linear map from M_m into M_n is of the form

$$\phi_{\mathcal{V}} = \sum_{V \in \mathcal{V}} \phi_V,$$

for a subset \mathcal{V} of $m \times n$ matrices. We also recall [12] that every face of the cone \mathbb{CP} is of the form

$$\Phi_D = \{\phi_{\mathcal{V}} : \mathcal{V} \subset D\},$$

for a subspace D of the inner product space $M_{m \times n}$ of all $m \times n$ matrices. The result of Marciniak [16] says that Φ_D is an exposed face of \mathbb{P}_1 whenever $\dim D = 1$. If V is of rank one, then ϕ_V is both completely positive and completely copositive. On the other hand, if rank of V is greater than one, then ϕ_V is not completely copositive. We note that V^\perp is spanned by rank one matrices in both cases.

Every face of the cone \mathbb{D} is determined by a pair (D, E) of subspaces of $M_{m \times n}$, and it is exposed by separable states if and only if there are rank one matrices $\xi_i \eta_i^*$ in $M_{m \times n}$ such that

$$(1) \quad D^\perp = \text{span} \{\xi_i \eta_i^*\}, \quad E^\perp = \text{span} \{\bar{\xi}_i \eta_i^*\},$$

where $\bar{\xi}$ denotes the vector whose entries are conjugate of the corresponding entries of the vector ξ . See the next section for the details. This condition also arises in the context of the range criterion for separability [9] and characterization of some faces of the cone generated by separable states [6]. We say that a pair (D^\perp, E^\perp) satisfies the range criterion if there are rank one matrices $\xi_i \eta_i^*$ satisfying the condition (1).

In general, it is very difficult to determine if a given pair of subspaces satisfies the range criterion. One of the important step in [16] is to prove that $(D^\perp, \{0\}^\perp)$ satisfies the range criterion if D is the one dimensional subspace generated by a matrix whose rank is at least two. In the case of $m = 2$, Augusiak, Tura and Lewenstein [1] recently showed that $(D^\perp, \{0\}^\perp)$ satisfies the range criterion whenever D is completely entangled, that is, there are no rank one matrices in D .

Note that this is not the case for $m = 3$, since there exists a 4-dimensional completely entangled subspace of $M_{3 \times 3}$ whose orthogonal complement has only six rank one matrices up to constant multiples. See [8]. This is the generic case for 4-dimensional subspaces of $M_{3 \times 3}$ by [20]. See also [2] for 4-dimensional completely entangled subspaces of $M_{3 \times 3}$ whose orthogonal complements are spanned by orthogonal rank one matrices. We refer to recent papers [5] and [18] for detailed studies of 4-dimensional completely entangled subspaces of $M_{3 \times 3}$.

We also note that there exists a completely entangled subspace of $M_{4 \times 4}$ whose orthogonal complement is not spanned by rank one matrices. See [3]. More recently, completely entangled subspaces of $M_{3 \times 4}$ whose orthogonal complements are also completely entangled have been produced by numerical searches in [15].

In this note, we restrict our attention to the case of $m = 2$, and we look for conditions of a subspace D of $M_{2 \times n}$ for which the face Φ_D of \mathbb{CP} becomes an exposed face of the bigger cone \mathbb{D} . First of all, we show that if this is the case, then the set of all matrices in D whose ranks are one or zero forms a subspace of D . We say that a subspace of matrices is *completely separable* if it consists of rank one or zero matrices. Note that the range space of a state in the block matrices is completely separable then it is always separable, here we identify $M_{m \times n}$ and $\mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^m$. We show that Φ_D is an exposed face of \mathbb{D} if and only if the following two conditions are satisfied:

- (i) The set of all matrices in D whose ranks are one or zero forms a subspace.
- (ii) D^\perp is spanned by rank one matrices.

As a byproduct, we see that when E is completely separable, a pair (D^\perp, E^\perp) of subspaces of $M_{2 \times n}$ satisfies the range criterion if and only if every rank one matrix in D is a partial conjugate of a rank one matrix in E and D^\perp is spanned by rank one matrices. This extends the above mentioned result in [1].

Note that the vector space $M_{m \times n}$ is inner product space isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^m$ by the correspondence

$$[z_{ij}] \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n z_{ij} e_j \right) \otimes e_i,$$

where $\{e_i\}$ and $\{e_j\}$ are the standard orthonormal bases of \mathbb{C}^m and \mathbb{C}^n , respectively. Then the rank one matrix $\xi \eta^*$ in $M_{m \times n}$ corresponds to $\bar{\eta} \otimes \xi \in \mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^m$:

$$\xi \eta^* \leftrightarrow \bar{\eta} \otimes \xi,$$

where the latter is called a product vector in quantum physics. We usually use the tensor notations in this note, with few exceptions.

In the next section, we show that if Φ_D is a face of \mathbb{D} then the set of all product vectors in D forms a subspace, and investigate the structures of such subspaces. Especially, dimensions of such spaces are less than or equal to n . We also find conditions for which D^\perp is spanned by product vectors in this situation. In the Section 3, we show the main theorem mentioned above, and close the note with remarks on examples of spaces D for which Φ_D become unexposed faces of \mathbb{D} .

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2. COMPLETELY SEPARABLE AND COMPLETELY ENTANGLED SUBSPACES

Every face of the cone \mathbb{D} is determined [14] by a pair (D, E) of subspaces of $M_{m \times n}$, and it is of the form

$$\sigma(D, E) = \text{conv} \{ \Phi_D, \Phi^E \},$$

where $\Phi^E = \{ \phi^W : W \subset E \}$ and $\phi^W = \sum_{W \in \mathcal{W}} \phi^W$. This pair is uniquely determined if we impose the condition

$$\sigma(D, E) \cap \mathbb{CP} = \Phi_D, \quad \sigma(D, E) \cap \mathbb{CCP} = \Phi^E,$$

where \mathbb{CCP} denotes the cone of all completely copositive linear maps.

Proposition 2.1. *Let D be a subspace of $M_{m \times n}$. If Φ_D is a face of \mathbb{D} , then the set D_1 of all product vectors in D forms a subspace of D .*

Proof. Take a subspace E of $M_{m \times n}$ such that $\Phi_D = \sigma(D, E)$. Then we have

$$(2) \quad \Phi_D \cap \mathbb{CCP} = \Phi^E.$$

Note that ϕ^V is completely positive if and only if V is of rank one or zero. Therefore, the above condition (2) tells us that E is completely separable. If $xy^* \in D_1$, then $\phi^{\bar{x}y^*} = \phi_{xy^*}$ belongs to Φ^E , and so $\bar{x}y^* \in E$. Conversely, if $\bar{x}y^* \in E$ then $xy^* \in D_1$. Therefore, we see that

$$D_1 = \{ xy^* : \bar{x}y^* \in E \}$$

is a subspace of D , which is completely separable. \square

Geometrically, this means that if Φ_D is a face of \mathbb{D} , then $\Phi_D \cap \mathbb{CCP}$ is a face of both Φ_D and \mathbb{CCP} . If D and D_1 are as in Proposition 2.1, then the orthogonal complement of D_1 in D is completely entangled. Therefore we see that if Φ_D is a face of \mathbb{D} , then D is the direct sum of a completely separable subspace and a completely entangled subspace. We note that the converse is not true. To see this, let D_1 and D_2 be one dimensional subspaces of $M_{2 \times 2}$ spanned by e_{11} and $e_{12} + e_{21} + e_{22}$, respectively, where $\{e_{ij}\}$ denotes the standard matrix units. Then D_1 is completely separable and D_2 is completely entangled. But $D_1 \oplus D_2$ does not satisfy the condition in Proposition 2.1.

From now on, we pay attention to the case of $m = 2$ and suppose that D is a subspace of $M_{2 \times n}$ such that Φ_D is a face of \mathbb{D} , so the set D_1 consisting of all product vectors in D forms a completely separable subspace of D .

It is easy to see that every completely separable subspace of $\mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^m = M_{m \times n}$ is of the form

$$\beta \otimes A := \{\beta \otimes \alpha : \alpha \in A\}$$

for a vector $\beta \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and a subspace A of \mathbb{C}^m , or of the form

$$B \otimes \alpha := \{\beta \otimes \alpha : \beta \in B\}$$

for a vector $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^m$ and a subspace B of \mathbb{C}^n . In the case of $m = 2$, it suffices to consider the following cases;

$$\beta \otimes \mathbb{C}^2, \quad B \otimes \alpha,$$

for $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^2$, $\beta \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and a subspace B of \mathbb{C}^n . Since the case of $\beta \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ is easy, we will concentrate on the case of $B \otimes \alpha$. From now on, we fix a nonzero vector $\alpha^\perp \in \mathbb{C}^2$ which is orthogonal to the vector α . Note that every element a in the orthogonal complement of $B \otimes \alpha$ is uniquely expressed by

$$(3) \quad a = \gamma \otimes \alpha + (\beta + \delta) \otimes \alpha^\perp,$$

where $\beta \in B$ and $\gamma, \delta \in B^\perp$.

Proposition 2.2. *Let D be a subspace of $M_{2 \times n}$. Suppose that the set D_1 of all product vectors in D forms a subspace of the form $B \otimes \alpha$. We denote by p the projection of M_n onto B , and D_2 the orthogonal complement of D_1 in D . Then we have the following:*

- (i) $\dim D \leq n$.
- (ii) Every product vector in $D_2(1 - p)$ is of the form $\gamma \otimes \alpha$ for $\gamma \in B^\perp$.
- (iii) The maximum number of linearly independent product vectors in $D_2(1 - p)$ is $\min(k, n - k)$, where $k = \dim D_1 = \dim B$.

Proof. (i). Let $\{a_i : i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell\}$ be a linearly independent set of D_2 , and write

$$a_i = \gamma_i \otimes \alpha + (\beta_i + \delta_i) \otimes \alpha^\perp$$

as in (3). Assume that $\ell > n - k = \dim B^\perp$ then $\{\gamma_i\} \subset B^\perp$ is linearly dependent, and so $\sum_i c_i \gamma_i = 0$ for a nonzero (c_1, \dots, c_ℓ) . Then $\sum_i c_i a_i = \sum_i c_i (\beta_i + \delta_i) \otimes \alpha^\perp$ is a nonzero product vector in D_2 . This contradiction shows that $\ell \leq n - k$, and so we have $\dim D \leq n$.

(ii). Note that every element of $D_2(1-p)$ is of the form

$$a(1-p) = \gamma \otimes \alpha + \delta \otimes \alpha^\perp,$$

for $a \in D_2$ as in (3). Suppose that this is a product vector, and assume that $\delta \neq 0$. Then we see $\gamma = s\delta$ for a constant $s \in \mathbb{C}$. Since $\beta \otimes \alpha \in D_1$, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \beta \otimes s\alpha + a &= \beta \otimes s\alpha + \delta \otimes s\alpha + \beta \otimes \alpha^\perp + \delta \otimes \alpha^\perp \\ &= (\beta + \delta) \otimes s\alpha + (\beta + \delta) \otimes \alpha^\perp = (\beta + \delta) \otimes (s\alpha + \alpha^\perp) \end{aligned}$$

is a product vector in D , which does not belong to D_1 . This contradiction shows that $\delta = 0$.

(iii). In the above argument, we have shown that if $a(1-p) \in D_2(1-p)$ is a product vector then a is of the form $a = \gamma \otimes \alpha + \beta \otimes \alpha^\perp$. Suppose that $\{a_i(1-p) : i = 1, \dots, \ell\}$ is linearly independent with $a_i = \gamma_i \otimes \alpha + \beta_i \otimes \alpha^\perp$. Then it is clear that $\{\gamma_i\}$ is linearly independent. If $\{\beta_i\}$ is linearly dependent, then we see that $\sum_i c_i a_i = \sum_i c_i \gamma_i \otimes \alpha$ is a product vector for a nonzero (c_1, \dots, c_ℓ) , which is not contained in D_1 . This contradiction shows that $\{\beta_i\}$ is also linearly independent. Therefore, we have $\ell \leq \min(k, n-k)$ \square

Now, we will concentrate on the case when $D_2(1-p)$ has no nonzero product vectors, and show that this happens if and only if D^\perp is spanned by product vectors.

Proposition 2.3. *Let D , D_1 , D_2 , p and k be as was given in Proposition 2.2, and $\{a_j : j = 1, 2, \dots, \ell\}$ be a basis of D_2 , where*

$$a_i = \gamma_i \otimes \alpha + (\beta_i + \delta_i) \otimes \alpha^\perp$$

as was given in (3). Then the following are equivalent:

- (i) D^\perp is spanned by product vectors.
- (ii) $\{\delta_i : i = 1, \dots, \ell\}$ is linearly independent.
- (iii) The subspace $D_2(1-p)$ in $M_{2 \times n}$ is completely entangled.

If D satisfies the above conditions, then $\dim D \leq n-1$.

Proof. First of all, we note that all of the following sets

$$\{\gamma_i\}, \quad \{\beta_i + \delta_i\}, \quad \{\gamma_i \otimes \alpha + \delta_i \otimes \alpha^\perp\}$$

are linearly independent, because D_2 has no product vectors.

If a product vector $\eta \otimes \xi$ belongs to D^\perp , then $\eta \otimes \xi \in D_1^\perp$ implies that $\xi \perp \alpha$ or $\eta \in B^\perp$. In the first case, the product vectors are of the forms $\eta \otimes \alpha^\perp$ with $\eta \in \mathbb{C}^n$. We denote by H_1 the span of all those product vectors in D^\perp . We also denote by H_2 the span of all product vectors $\eta \otimes \xi$ in D^\perp with $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^2$ and $\eta \in B^\perp$.

Note that $\eta \otimes \alpha^\perp \in H_1$ belongs to D^\perp if and only if it is orthogonal to D_2 if and only if $\eta \perp \beta_i + \delta_i$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$. Since $\{\beta_i + \delta_i\}$ is linearly independent, we see that

$$\dim H_1 = n - \ell.$$

We also note that an element in $H_2 \subset M_{2 \times n}(1 - p)$ belongs to D_2^\perp if and only if it is orthogonal to $\gamma_i \otimes \alpha + \delta_i \otimes \alpha^\perp$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$. Since $\{\gamma_i \otimes \alpha + \delta_i \otimes \alpha^\perp\}$ is linearly independent, we see that

$$(4) \quad \dim H_2 \leq 2(n - k) - \ell.$$

On the other hand, since every element in $H_1 \cap H_2$ is of the form $\eta \otimes \alpha^\perp$ with $\eta \in B^\perp$, it belongs to D^\perp if and only if $\eta \perp \delta_i$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$. So, we see that

$$(5) \quad \dim(H_1 \cap H_2) = (n - k) - \dim \text{span} \{\delta_i : i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell\}.$$

Therefore, we have

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} \dim \text{span} \{H_1, H_2\} &= \dim H_1 + \dim H_2 - \dim(H_1 \cap H_2) \\ &\leq 2n - k - 2\ell + \dim \text{span} \{\delta_i\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, D^\perp is spanned by product vectors if and only if $D^\perp = \text{span} \{H_1, H_2\}$ if and only if

$$\dim \text{span} \{H_1, H_2\} = \dim D^\perp = 2n - k - \ell.$$

By the inequality (6), this implies

$$\dim \text{span} \{\delta_i\} \geq \ell,$$

and we see that $\{\delta_i\}$ is linear independent. This shows the direction (i) \implies (ii).

For the direction (ii) \implies (iii), we assume that $D_2(1 - p)$ is not completely entangled, and there is an element $a = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} c_i a_i$ in D_2 such that $a(1 - p)$ is a product vector. Put

$$\beta = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} c_i \beta_i, \quad \gamma = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} c_i \gamma_i, \quad \delta = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} c_i \delta_i.$$

Then, we have $a = \gamma \otimes \alpha + \beta \otimes \alpha^\perp + \delta \otimes \alpha^\perp$. By Proposition 2.2 (ii), we have $\delta = 0$, and this shows that $\{\delta_i\}$ is linearly dependent. Since every element in $D_2(1 - p)$ is of the form $\gamma \otimes \alpha + \delta \otimes \alpha^\perp$, we also have the direction (iii) \implies (ii).

To complete the proof, we proceed to show (ii) + (iii) \implies (i). If the subspace $D_2(1 - p)$ of $M_{2 \times (n-k)}$ is completely entangled, then its orthogonal complement H_2

in $M_{2 \times (n-k)}$ is spanned by product vectors by [1], and so we see that the equality holds in (4), and so in (6). By the condition (ii), we see that

$$\dim \text{span} \{H_1, H_2\} = 2n - k - \ell = \dim D^\perp.$$

This shows that D^\perp is spanned by product vectors, and completes the proof.

For the final claim, we note that $\dim D_2 = \dim D_2(1-p)$ since $\{\gamma_i\}$ is linearly independent. Furthermore, condition (iii) implies that $\dim D_2(1-p) \leq (n-k) - 1$ by [21], [17], and so we have $\dim D \leq k + (n-k-1) = n-1$. \square

In the case that D_1 is of the form $\beta \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$, we denote by p the one dimensional projection onto the vector β then $D_2 = D_2(1-p)$, and so we see that the three conditions in Proposition 2.3 are automatically satisfied. In this case, we have $\dim D \leq n$.

The final claim of Proposition 2.3 on the dimensions of D explains why there are plenty of product vectors in D^\perp . Note that there are infinitely many product vectors for generic $(n+1)$ -dimensional subspaces of $M_{2 \times n}$, whereas there are exactly n product vectors for generic n -dimensional subspaces of $M_{2 \times n}$. See [20].

Note that conditions (ii) and (iii) give us convenient tests to determine if D^\perp is spanned by product vectors or not. For example, Let D_1 be the one dimensional subspace of $M_{2 \times 3}$ spanned by e_{11} . If D_2 is spanned by $e_{12} + e_{21}$, then $(D_1 \oplus D_2)^\perp$ is not spanned by product vectors. On the other hand, if D_2 is spanned by $e_{13} + e_{22}$ then $(D_1 \oplus D_2)^\perp$ is spanned by product vectors.

3. EXPOSED FACES FOR DECOMPOSABLE MAPS

Now, we turn our attention to the exposedness of the face Φ_D . The space $\mathcal{L}(M_m, M_n)$ of all linear maps from M_m into M_n and the tensor product $M_n \otimes M_m$ are dual each other with respect to the bilinear pairing

$$\langle y \otimes x, \phi \rangle = \text{Tr}(\phi(x)y^t),$$

for $x \in M_m, y \in M_n$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{L}(M_m, M_n)$.

The dual cone of \mathbb{D} in $\mathcal{L}(M_m, M_n)$ with respect to this pairing will be denoted by \mathbb{T} . It is known that \mathbb{T} consists of all positive semi-definite block matrices A in $M_n \otimes M_m = M_m(M_n)$ whose block transposes (or partial transposes) A^τ are also positive semi-definite. If $\sigma(D, E)$ is a face of \mathbb{D} , then its dual face in \mathbb{T} is of the form

$$\tau(D^\perp, E^\perp) = \{A \in \mathbb{T} : R(A) \subset D^\perp, R(A^\tau) \subset E^\perp\},$$

where $R(A) \subset \mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^m$ denotes the range space of A . Therefore, we see that the face $\sigma(D, E)$ of \mathbb{D} is exposed if and only if there is an interior point A of $\tau(D^\perp, E^\perp)$

such that

$$(7) \quad \sigma(D, E) = \{\phi \in \mathbb{D} : \langle A, \phi \rangle = 0\}.$$

Note that the interior of $\tau(D^\perp, E^\perp)$ consists of all $A \in \mathbb{T}$ such that $R(A) = D^\perp$ and $R(A^\tau) = E^\perp$. Elements in the cone \mathbb{T} is called a PPT(positive partial transpose) state if it is normalized.

The dual cone of \mathbb{P}_1 with respect to this pairing is

$$\mathbb{V}_1 := M_n^+ \otimes M_m^+,$$

which is nothing but the convex cone generated by all separable states in $M_n \otimes M_m$ [7]. We say that a face $\sigma(D, E)$ is *exposed by separable states* if there is $A \in M_n^+ \otimes M_m^+$ satisfying (7). It was shown [14] that $\sigma(D, E)$ is a face of \mathbb{D} which is exposed by separable states if and only if the pair (D^\perp, E^\perp) satisfies the range criterion.

If D is a one dimensional subspace of $M_{m \times n}$ spanned by V which is not of rank one, then Lemma 2.3 of [16] essentially shows that the pair $(D^\perp, \{0\}^\perp)$ satisfies the range criterion. In the case of $m = 2$, it was shown in [1] that if D is a completely entangled subspace of $M_{2 \times n}$, then the pair $(D^\perp, \{0\}^\perp)$ also satisfies the range criterion, which will be crucial in our discussion. We state this result separately.

Lemma 3.1. [1] *If D is a completely entangled subspace of $M_{2 \times n}$, then $(D^\perp, \{0\}^\perp)$ satisfies the range criterion.*

Combining with [14], we have the following:

Corollary 3.2. *If D is a completely entangled subspace of $M_{2 \times n}$, then Φ_D is a face of \mathbb{D} which is exposed by separable states.*

It is apparent that $\mathbb{V}_1 \subset \mathbb{T}$ in general since $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{P}_1$, and $\mathbb{V}_1 = \mathbb{T}$ if and only if $\mathbb{P}_1 = \mathbb{D}$. It is of great importance in entanglement theory to know in what circumstance elements in \mathbb{T} belong to \mathbb{V}_1 . In the case of $m = 2$, Woronowicz [22] actually showed that $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{V}_1$ when and only when $n \leq 3$ to get the result mentioned in the introduction.

The structures of the cone \mathbb{T} for $m = 2$ have been also studied extensively in [10]. Especially, it was shown that if $A \in \mathbb{T}$ is supported on $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ and has a product vector $\eta \otimes \xi$ with

$$\eta \otimes \xi \in \text{Ker } A, \quad \eta \otimes \xi^\perp \notin \text{Ker } A,$$

then A can be expressed by

$$A = cq + \tilde{A}$$

with a rank one projection q onto a product vector in the range of A , a positive real number c and $\tilde{A} \in \mathbb{T}$ such that

- (i) $\dim R(\tilde{A}) = \dim R(A) - 1$ and $\dim R(\tilde{A}^\tau) = \dim R(A^\tau) - 1$,
- (ii) \tilde{A} is supported on $\mathbb{C}^{N-1} \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$,
- (iii) $\tilde{A} \in \mathbb{V}_1$ if and only if $A \in \mathbb{V}_1$.

By the proof of the above result, we also see that $\eta \otimes \xi$ and $\eta \otimes \xi^\perp$ are in the kernel of \tilde{A} . Here, $A \in \mathbb{T}$ is said to be supported on $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathbb{C}^M$ if there exist an N -dimensional subspace B of \mathbb{C}^n and an M dimensional subspace C in \mathbb{C}^m such that $R(A) \subset B \otimes C$ and $R(A) \subset B' \otimes C'$ implies $B \subset B'$ and $C \subset C'$

Lemma 3.3. *Let Φ_D be a face of \mathbb{D} . Then Φ_D is exposed if and only if it is exposed by separable states.*

Proof. Let D_1 be the completely separable subspace of D consisting of all product vector in D . Then we have $\Phi_D = \sigma(D, E)$, where

$$(8) \quad E = \{\eta \otimes \xi : \eta \otimes \bar{\xi} \in D_1\}.$$

If $D_1 = \beta \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ for a vector $\beta \in \mathbb{C}^n$ then D_2 is a completely entangled subspace of $(1-p)\mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ with the projection $p \in M_n$ onto β , so there is nothing to prove by Lemma 3.1.

Next, we consider the case $D_1 = B \otimes \alpha$ for a nonzero $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^2$. Assume that there exists an exposed face $\Phi_D = \sigma(D, E)$ which is not exposed by separable states. Then there is $A \in \mathbb{T} \setminus \mathbb{V}_1$ which is supported on $\mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ and exposes Φ_D . Put $k = \dim D_1$. Note that

$$\dim R(A) = 2n - \dim D, \quad \dim R(A^\tau) = 2n - k.$$

We can apply the above process in k -times, then we get $\tilde{A} \in \mathbb{T} \setminus \mathbb{V}_1$ such that

- (i) $\dim R(\tilde{A}) = 2n - \dim D - k$ and $\dim R(\tilde{A}^\tau) = 2(n - k)$,
- (ii) \tilde{A} is supported on $\mathbb{C}^{n-k} \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$.

Let \tilde{D} be the orthogonal complement of $R(\tilde{A})$ in $\mathbb{C}^{n-k} \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$. Then \tilde{D} is completely entangled and $\Phi_{\tilde{D}}$ is a face of \mathbb{D} which is not exposed by separable states. This is absurd by Corollary 3.2. \square

Theorem 3.4. *For a subspace D of $M_{2 \times n}$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) Φ_D is an exposed face of \mathbb{D} .
- (ii) Φ_D is a face of \mathbb{D} which is exposed by separable states.

(iii) *The set of product vectors in D forms a subspace and D^\perp is spanned by product vectors.*

Proof. It remains to show the direction (iii) \implies (ii). We denote by D_1 the subspace of D consists of all product vectors in D . Then D_1 is completely separable subspace. We first consider the case when D_1 is of the form $B \otimes \alpha$ for a fixed vector $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^2$ and a subspace B of \mathbb{C}^n . We stick to the notations in Proposition 2.3 for $\{\beta_i : i = 1, \dots, l\}$ and $\{\delta_i : i = 1, \dots, l\}$, for which the conditions in Proposition 2.3 are satisfied.

Take a basis $\{\xi_j : j = 1, 2, \dots, k\}$ of B . Then for each $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$, we can take $\eta_j \in B^\perp$ such that

$$(\eta_j | \delta_i)_{B^\perp} = -(\xi_j | \beta_i)_B, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, l.$$

This is possible since $\{\delta_i\}$ is linearly independent by Proposition 2.3. Then we see that

$$(\xi_j + \eta_j | \beta_i + \delta_i)_{\mathbb{C}^n} = (\xi_j | \beta_i)_B + (\eta_j | \delta_i)_{B^\perp} = 0,$$

for each $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ and $i = 1, 2, \dots, l$. Since $\{\xi_j\}$ is linearly independent, we also see that

$$\{(\xi_j + \eta_j) \otimes \alpha^\perp : j = 1, 2, \dots, k\}$$

is linearly independent set of product vectors belongs to D^\perp , which does not belong to $M_{2 \times n}(1-p)$.

Since $D_2(1-p)$ is completely entangled subspace of $M_{2 \times n}(1-p)$, there are $\zeta_\iota \in \mathbb{C}^2$ and $\omega_\iota \in B^\perp$ such that

$$D_2(1-p)^\perp = \text{span}\{\omega_\iota \otimes \zeta_\iota\}, \quad M_{2 \times n}(1-p) = \text{span}\{\omega_\iota \otimes \bar{\zeta}_\iota\}$$

by Lemma 3.1. Therefore, if we put E by (8) then we have

$$D^\perp = \text{span}\{(\xi_j + \eta_j) \otimes \alpha^\perp, \omega_\iota \otimes \zeta_\iota\}, \quad E^\perp = \text{span}\{(\xi_j + \eta_j) \otimes \overline{\alpha^\perp}, \omega_\iota \otimes \bar{\zeta}_\iota\}.$$

Therefore, we see that the pair (D^\perp, E^\perp) satisfies the range criterion, and conclude that $\Phi_D = \sigma(D, E)$ is a face of \mathbb{D} which is exposed by separable states by [14].

The remaining case $\beta \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ is obvious. \square

Corollary 3.5. *Let (D, E) be a pair of subspaces in $M_{2 \times n}$, where E is completely separable. Then (D^\perp, E^\perp) satisfies the range criterion if and only if every product vector in D is of the form $\eta \otimes \bar{\xi}$ for $\eta \otimes \xi \in E$ and D^\perp is spanned by product vectors.*

Proof. If every product vector in D is of the form $\eta \otimes \bar{\xi}$ for $\eta \otimes \xi \in E$ and D^\perp is spanned by product vectors then $\Phi_D = \sigma(D, E)$ is a face of \mathbb{D} which is exposed by separable states by Theorem 3.4. Therefore, the pair (D^\perp, E^\perp) satisfies the range criterion.

Conversely, suppose that (D^\perp, E^\perp) satisfies the range criterion. Then $\sigma(D, E)$ is a face of \mathbb{D} which is exposed by separable states. Since E is completely separable, we see that $\sigma(D, E) = \Phi_D$. Then the same argument as in Proposition 2.1 shows that every product vector in D is of the form $\eta \otimes \bar{\xi}$ for $\eta \otimes \xi \in E$. It is clear that D^\perp is spanned by product vectors if (D^\perp, E^\perp) satisfies the range criterion. \square

Before finishing this note, we remark on the question when Φ_D becomes an unexposed face of \mathbb{D} . From now on, we suppose that $\dim D \geq 2$ and the set D_1 of all product vectors in D forms a nonzero subspace of D . Note that if $\dim D = 1$ then Φ_D is exposed by [16] and [23]. We further suppose that D^\perp is not spanned by product vectors, otherwise Φ_D becomes an exposed face by Theorem 3.4.

If $m = n = 2$ then there is only one possibility that $\dim D = 2$ and $\dim D_1 = 1$ by Proposition 2.2. If we put E by (8) then $\Phi_D = \sigma(D, E)$ is nothing but the unexposed face of \mathbb{D} considered in Proposition 2.5 of [4]. Note that generic 2-dimensional subspaces of $M_{2 \times 2}$ have two product vectors, but the 2-dimensional space D^\perp has only one product vector.

In the case of $m = 2$ and $n = 3$, we have three possibilities:

- (1) $\dim D = 2$ and $\dim D_1 = 1$.
- (2) $\dim D = 3$ and $\dim D_1 = 2$.
- (3) $\dim D = 3$ and $\dim D_1 = 1$.

In any cases, one can show that Φ_D is a face of \mathbb{D} by the similar direct calculations as were done in the proof of Proposition 2.5 in [4]. So, all of these give rise to unexposed faces of \mathbb{D} . We note that there are infinitely many product vectors in D^\perp in the first and second cases. The product vectors in D^\perp spans the 2-dimensional space in the second case, and 1-dimensional space in the third case. Both of them are not generic cases, since generic 3-dimensional subspaces of $M_{2 \times 3}$ have three product vectors.

We did not touch the question when Φ_D becomes a face of the cone \mathbb{P}_1 consisting of all positive linear maps, which is beyond the scope of this note. One necessary condition for Φ_D to be a face of \mathbb{P}_1 is that D^\perp has a product vector by [11]. Numerical searches in [15] indicate that there are 6-dimensional completely entangled subspaces D of $M_{3 \times 4}$ whose orthogonal complements are also completely entangled. In this case,

Φ_D is not contained in any maximal face of \mathbb{P}_1 , and so the interior of Φ_D lies in the interior of the whole cone \mathbb{P}_1 even though D is completely entangled.

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